

THE PLANTER.

LIBERTY, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1838.

We intended to have six columns on each page of the Planter, but the paper we got is too narrow to allow of it. We were disappointed in that respect, but as soon as we can get other paper, we will add the other column. And more, if we receive, as we believe we will, sufficient patronage, we will enlarge to the imperial size.

It might naturally be expected that in presenting the first number of the Piney Woods Planter to the public, we should distinctly point out the course which we purpose to pursue. This we might do simply by referring to its Prospectus as a faithful index to its future character. With a full confidence in the intelligence of the citizens of this part of Mississippi, we unhesitatingly incurred all the expenses necessarily incidental to the establishment of a press, relying on their good will and liberality for that support necessary to ensure its success. In this we were not mistaken—our expectations were not disappointed. The oft repeated well-wishes and assurances of numerous friends have been highly flattering, while the ready cheerfulness with which they have subscribed to our paper, has given a lively and satisfactory evidence of the liberal patronage that awaits it. For this we have to offer our renewed assurances that no pains will be spared—no effort wanting on our part to render this paper a channel of information both pleasing and profitable to its readers. Amite county has resources which are yet undeveloped, possessing a geographical extent equalled but by few of her sister counties—a fertility of soil by no means inferior to many; and could the native talent of her sons, which is so conspicuously manifest, be rendered effective by a general dissemination of knowledge, she might yet stand without a rival. To nurture, faster, and draw forth these—to elevate the character of the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic and the professor of science, will be one of the leading objects of the Planter, so that when the intelligence of her people shall become commensurate with her natural advantages, she may point to her sons and say with the pride of a Roman matron, "Behold! these are my jewels."

From a firm conviction that upon the continuance of the Union of the States, depend the security and perpetuity of the rights and happiness of all, we shall uncompromisingly oppose all faction under however specious a pretence it may appear—frown upon every attempt to engender false and sectional prejudices, which by diminishing that spirit of kindness and fraternal regard that ever characterized the members of this great confederacy, may have a tendency to produce arrangements that bind in one harmonious whole, the Union; and we will hold up the advocates of such unholy measures as proper objects for public scorn and detestation. And here may we not hope that those who differ from us in opinion touching political matters, will have the generosity to pardon us for refusing to give assent to new-fangled political theories, the practical application of which would be, as we most conscientiously believe, to distract, to dismember and to tear into fragments this now peaceful and happy country.

Against the slanderous tongue of misguided and misinformed fanatics utterly rendered mad by a morbid philanthropy, we shall defend and maintain our Southern Institutions, confident that we shall at all times be able to vindicate them from their calumnious and foul aspersions—satisfied that the institution of slavery is not only congenial with morality and religion, but is most admirably adapted to take away the source of greatest distinction among freemen, we look upon it as a blessing and not a curse. Where there are no slaves, the dependent classes, the menials, if they do not lose their independence and suffer themselves to be driven from their rights, or even the remembrance of them by the dictation of their employers and the bribery of those who have riches, and thus give the government a proclivity towards an aristocracy of wealth, will become discontented with their condition, and looking with an eye of envy and cupid on the possessions of those who riot in the luxuries of fortune, will ask themselves why this difference between men that are equal? But here the spirit of equality, the true spirit of republicanism may exist without the slightest danger of leading on to corruption on the side of the rich, or agrarianism on the side of the poor, because our laboring classes and menials are all slaves of a different color from their masters. Believing then that interest, patriotism and philanthropy demand its continuance, we look upon it as the sheet-anchor of our country's liberty, and we will foster and cherish it as the pædium of her glory—we will cleave to it through evil and through good report as the ark of our safety.

While the cause of Democracy has triumphed in every part of the Union where the press has come to its aid in setting forth its truths, combating the prejudices of the uninformed, and correcting the misrepresentations of the base and wicked, it has seemed to languish here, and why? Because its friends have been contentedly reposing on their well earned laurels while their opponents taking advantage of their apathy, have redoubled their efforts to gain the ascendancy. Influenced by these considerations, we are happy in being able to offer to the republicans of Mississippi a paper devoted to the best interests through which they may see reflected the real character of all political parties. Reason and experience have convinced us that the principles of the present administration are happily calculated to promote the best interests of our common country. The American people have more than once stamped them with the seal of their approval. They shall have our cordial and unyielding support, and we invite the friends of liberty to rally with us around the standard of democracy, where the "blows fall fastest and thickest," there will we be, and in the "battle field and the agony," we shall not despair, fully persuaded that our cause is just—it must triumph—it ultimately will prevail. And now having launched forth in the barque of democracy, freighted with all our hopes and expectations, we feel well assured, that if it is lost amid the rough waves of political strife and conflict, it will not be owing to any imperfection or unsoundness in the vessel, but to the unskillfulness of us, the pilots.

OUR PROSPECTS.

In commencing as publishers of a newspaper, we necessarily have to call on the public for patronage, this we do, not doubting but if merited, we will receive it. We have given, we think, proof of this by going to the expense of fitting up an entire new office, of the best materials for carrying out our intentions, before we called on the community we intend to serve for their support, which alone can enable us to devote our time, &c. to their service; if this does not amount to proof positive, it is at least at variance with a belief that we had strong doubts, either in the support of the public or in our abilities to obtain, merit and continue it.

As far as patronage is concerned, taking what we have received as a sample of what is to come, we do say our prospects are fair: our friends are coming forward, extending to us at the start that aid which is a proof of their devotion to that cause to which Jefferson devoted so much of his valuable time and talents—the cause of the people—democracy. It is most cheering at the commencement of our operations in our new avocation, to receive the encouragement we have, it will urge us on, enabling us to merit what we have received, and to deserve more.

EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Efforts are being made in this state to call the attention of the people and Legislature to this all important subject. There was a convention lately called and attended by the friends and promoters of education, at Jackson; who deserve the thanks and aid of every lover of his country. We hope their efforts may be successful. They spoke of sending competent persons to other parts to examine other systems,—to report concerning the best mode both of imparting and receiving knowledge, with a view to adopt what is good in other systems practiced by other people in other parts of our country, for the purpose of combining the better parts with that in use among us. This is all well—it would be well too if legislative enactment could be obtained in aid of so noble and patriotic a cause: but what will all avail if the people generally are not active. Reports on systems and appropriations cannot educate our youths. Individual exertion—the combined efforts of every member of society, are necessary: if appropriations could educate us, we would be all educated—it will not.

The press—the newspaper press is the lever by which motion can be given to public sentiment; the reading and enquiring few in every neighborhood know and place a just value on education: they complain, and justly too, of the indifference manifested by their neighbors who will not aid in the support of a school, and as it is too heavy a matter mostly for one or a few to pay the salary of a good teacher, they are compelled to either send their children from home to be educated, or to suffer them to grow up in ignorance.

Can you defer for month after month, to plant your cotton or corn and expect a crop in quantity and quality good as if planted in season? Youth is the time to plant the seed of knowledge! Some consider this duty: hence the cause of complaint. How is this cause of complaint to be removed—this evil to be got rid of? Reader, I will give you my opinion on the subject now, and will be glad to hear yours at any time. Instruct the parents and others who have the care of children first: convince them of the necessity and importance of educating their children, &c. To effect this, many ways may be taken—by conversation, by public lectures, but by no way so effectually as by putting into their hands a newspaper, in which they can see the whole subject clearly, and its advantages fully and forcibly set forth. The parent loves the child; no principle is stronger, certainly none so universal in the human breast as the love of the parent for the child. How is it then, that they neglect their education, and leave them exposed to all who may choose to take advantage of their ignorance; to say nothing of the exposure to which the uneducated, unfortified mind is liable from the attack of the passions.

Not because the parent does not love the child, just the contrary, they love and would make the child happy, but unfortunately, not having known or felt the pleasures of education they value it not. If such persons can eat, drink and dress fine, all is well—money will buy these; hence the parents set an undue value on money and its equivalent, and thinks the child will be happy in proportion to his wealth. Remove this error and more is done for the cause of education in Mississippi than would be by an appropriation of half the annual revenue of the state. In the child's hearing would the parent talk as much, as well and as often of knowledge, as of money matters generally, no doubt the child would think as well of it. What the parent likes or dislikes, the child likes or dislikes, and these early opinions are most lasting: in the accumulation of knowledge, we ought to take a lesson from the miser, who counts over and over his hoarded treasure, so should the scholar examine often what he deposited in the storehouse of the mind, adding little by little—still examining and counting. As the store-keeper arranges goods on his shelves, not expecting to add to the quantity by such an arrangement, but enable him the better to use and show to advantage those he has.

Man acts from motive, so does the child, induce either to taste of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, and they will obtain it at any and every sacrifice.

UNION BANK.

A letter from our Senator Jehu Wall, dated 30th ult. to a gentleman in this place says:—"The Union Bank charter has passed." This being the fact, it is the imperative duty of every man to examine how far his interests are involved.

This will be a powerful engine for good or for evil, wielding such immense influence as such monied corporations always do in the community. Those who have money, or its equivalent, give an impetus to the Union Bank—in it, as in all establishments of the sort, support comes from the people; their shoulders must bear, and their labor support it. Those who caused the embarrassments from which we are emerging, offered little themselves compared with what they caused others to feel. No, they took care

of themselves—is this to be wondered at. No; but it is strange that the people do not take a lesson. The promoters and conductors of the Union Bank will be safe, no doubt of that. Subjoined will be found a few sections of the act of incorporation as it passed in 1837, by which the reader can perceive that the branch at Liberty will have a larger capital than any of the other branches.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MISSISSIPPI UNION BANK.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of Mississippi, That an institution shall be established under the title of "The Mississippi Union Bank," with a capital of fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars, by means of a loan, to be obtained by the directors of the institution.

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That books of subscription for the stock of said bank shall be also opened at the seat of justice in each county in this State, under the inspection of three managers at each of the aforesaid places, who shall be elected by the Legislature, viz.: for the county of Amite, E. M. Davis, Wm. H. Dillingham, and V. T. Crawford. [In this section the names of managers who were appointed for the other counties follow, which we deem needless to publish.]

§ 32. Be it further enacted, That there shall be established seven offices of discount and deposit, as follows, to wit:

First. One at Macon, in the county of Noxubee, for the use and accommodation of the counties of Lowndes, Octibbeha, Winston, Noxubee, Kemper, Lauderdale, and Neshoba, with a capital of one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

Second. One at Augusta, in the county of Perry, for the counties of Clark, Jasper, Covington, Jones, Wayne, Jackson, Hancock, Greene, Perry, and Marion, with a capital of one million of dollars.

Third. One at Aberdeen, in the county of Monroe, for the counties of Monroe, Itawamba, Tishomingo, Tippah, Pontotoc, Chickasaw, and Marshall, with a capital of one million of dollars.

Fourth. And one at the town of Lexington, in the county of Holmes, for the counties of Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Choctaw, Attala, and Leake, with a capital of one million nine hundred thousand dollars.

Fifth. And one in the town of Tillatoba, in the county of Tallahatchie, and for the counties of Yalobusha, Tallahatchie, Lafayette, De Soto, Panola, and Tunica, with a capital of one million three hundred thousand dollars.

Sixth. One in the town of Vicksburg, in the county of Warren, for the counties of Claiborne, Warren, Washington, Bolivar, and Concho, with a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Seventh. One at Liberty, in the county of Amite, and for the counties of Pike, Amite, Wilkinson, Adams, Franklin, and Jefferson, with a capital of two millions of dollars.

The counties of Madison, Hinds, Copiah, Simpson, Rankin, Scott, Smith, and Lawrence, to be the eighth district, and to be supplied by the mother bank.

§ 33. Be it further enacted, That the parent bank of the Mississippi Union Bank, shall be located in Jackson, in the county of Hinds.

Our whole delegation went for Henderson, a Federalist, for U. S. Senator, a man so popular that he received twenty-five out of one hundred and nineteen votes.

We give an extract from the Natchez Free Trader, showing the result of the balloting on that occasion:

On summing up the votes, at the conclusion of the first ballot, it was found that the Hon. J. F. Trotter had obtained 62 votes; Hon. W. S. Bodley 32; and J. Henderson, Esq. 25; whereupon, the President of the Senate arose, and with his native dignity announced, that the Hon. James F. Trotter was duly and constitutionally elected, having received a majority of five votes over both of his opponents. The entire representation of both Houses was present.

The following is the result of the ballot:—

FOR THE HON. J. F. TROTTER, (Democrat.)

SENATORS.—Messrs. Augustus, Bell, Boyd, Dease, Granberry, Ives, Kyle, Marshall, Matthews, Pope, Ragsdale, Rayburn, Runnels, Treyweek, Tucker, Walker, Walton.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Messrs. Anderson, Barnes, Bond, Brown of Copiah, Butler, Carter, Denman, Draughn, Dyer, Ellis of Jones, Ellis of Newton, Fox, Frost, Fryar, Gilmer, Hancock, Hargrove, Harley, Haviv, Hogg, Holland, Hindman, Jacoway, Joselyn, Jowers, Kennedy, Lane, Loper, McAfee, McClendon, McDaniel, McRae, Moore, Portis of Kemper, Prewett, Reid, Roberts, Stewart of Yalobusha, Stone, Tillman, Thompson, Thornton, Trussell, Usery, Wright—32.

FOR THE HON. WM. S. BODLEY, (Federalist.)

SENATORS.—Mr. President, Coffee, Farrar, Greer, Hadley.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Armat, Bell, Brown of Lauderdale, Chilton, Cox, Davis, Drake, Gwinn, Hinds, Hill of Marshall, Hill of Panola, Humphreys, Marshall, Mellen, Minter, Murchison, Neill, Portis of Tippah, Phillips, Ruff, Sessions, Stewart of Hinds, Skinner, Williams, Wood of Jefferson, Wood of Wilkinson—32.

FOR J. HENDERSON, ESQ. (Federalist.)

SENATORS.—Messrs. Alsbury, Brown, Grayson, Haley, Keirn, Maury, Montgomery, Wall.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Messrs. Clarke, Eakin, Fidler, Graves, Hoopes, Joyce of Lawrence, Janyce of Simpson, Jenkins, McCaskills, McGowan, Mendenhall, Puckett, Saunders, Smith, Ventress, Wilson, Woodward—25.

Aware of the diffidence, anxiety, and complicated cares to be combated by those who, as conductors of a public journal, undertake to serve the public—prejudices of others, and what is worse, thrown have to be combated. Their

support comes directly from the people, who think they have a right, individually, to dictate the course the publisher is to steer. One wants a hot spicy opposition to all who differ with him in opinion; another one says, I do not like quarrel in newspapers, I will not patronize the paper if such is carried on; another says, give us more light fashionable readings; no, no, says his uncle Ben, that washy soft milk and water stuff makes me sick—these love-sick stories are contagious, they always makes me sick; Mr. All, business says, I want a paper for the sake of the advertisements; while his neighbor says, I will stop my paper, I have no interest and take no pleasure in these long advertisements. So it is, and so it will be as long as interests and tastes differ—jar as they do. What is the publisher in these cases to do? he cannot please all.

He must lay his own marks—and they must be laid too, in truth and justice, and followed unwaveringly. TRUTH must be the guiding star.

We fully believe in, and subscribe to the opinions of John Randolph, who says:—

"Lay down this as a principle, that truth is to the other virtues, what vital air is to the human system. They cannot exist at all with it; and as the body may live under many diseases, if supplied with pure air for its consumption, so may the character survive many defects, where there is a rigid attachment to truth. All equivocation and subterfuge belong to falsehood, which consists, not in using false words only, but in conveying false impressions, no matter how; and if a man deceive himself, and I by my silence, suffer him to remain in that error, I am implicated in the deception, unless it be one who has no right to rely upon me for information, and, in that case, it is plain, I could not be instrumental in deceiving."

Are things with us, as a writer of merit in the New-England Magazine describes them to be there? If so, "I would rather be a dog, and die baying the moon" than editor—take his own description. He says:—

"That, when we rely upon the judgment of a newspaper, we are leaning upon a very weak and unstable staff, inasmuch as newspapers, instead of taking the lead and direction of popular sentiment, humbly and sneakily follow after it.—Such a character as an independent editor, would hardly be allowed to exist in New-England; and we do not think so severe a despotism is exercised, upon general subjects, over the press of any country, as of our own—a despotism, too, of the most illiberal and intolerant nature. Let an editor fearlessly oppose popular madness, upon any subject—and there is such a disease known, at times, as madness, downright phrenzy, among the people—and what would be the consequence. He would lose his subscribers, and be stripped of his support."

The following remarks from the Portland Advertiser, must strike forcibly the minds of the thinking disinterested, who visit New England and other sections of our country, where people melt with pity for every object they cannot relieve—for instance, slavery in the South—but will not use the least effort to ameliorate the condition of the victims of necessity employed in the factories amongst them, whose condition in many respects deserve sympathy more than the slave of the South; true, there is a difference—in the South they have black slaves, and the aristocrats, monopolists and capitalists manufacturers in the North, white ones.—The difference consists in color and in name.

"How much false sympathy there is abroad in the world! The whole country is occasionally excited by the deplorable situation of the Greeks, the intolerable oppression of the Poles, or the wretched sufferings of the people of the Cape de Verdes—tears are shed, meetings are held, speeches are made, resolutions are passed, money is contributed, vessels are fitted out, and every demonstration of the deepest sympathy is manifested. Yet where is that sentiment, when the same hearts are appealed to by domestic sorrow, by sickness that is seen and grief that is heard, and suffering that lies at our very door."

NATCHEZ FEMALE ACADEMY.

We invite the reader's attention to the advertisement of the above institution, conducted by the Rev. W. H. BRUNER, A. M. and LADY. Mr. Bruner is a ripe and good scholar, a graduate of South Hanover College, and a popular teacher. We have known him for many years, and received instruction from him, therefore are able to say to parents and others who have children under their care. You will have them as well instructed mentally and morally in the Natchez Female Academy as in any similar one in the Union.

¶ We deem an apology necessary for the barrenness of our bantling this week, and the want of that variety that in future shall be our aim; not having exchanges, and the troubles of fitting up a new office are among the causes to which those are attributable. Some one, Franklin I think, said, that those who are good at making apologies, are seldom, if ever, good at any thing else. We do not believe much in apologies, but this much we thought due to the reader and to ourselves.

¶ Postmasters and others to whom this paper is sent will please act as agents, and forward the names of subscribers to this office.

¶ Persons holding prospectuses to the Piney Woods Planter, containing the names of subscribers, are requested to return them as soon as possible.

CONGRESS.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, writing from Washington under date of Jan. 6th, says:—

"The Sub-Treasury Bill will pass both Houses this session, as true as Gospel—note that if you please."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Friday, January 19.

The Senate for the last three days have not been engaged in the discussion of any matters of a public nature, except Judge Pray's code. The debate on this subject will be sent mail.

The motion of Mr. Grayson, of Yazoo, to postpone indefinitely this code, was lost, by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. President, Bell, Brown, Coffee, Grayson, Green, Haley, Kyle, Marshall, Maury, Montgomery, Pope, Wall—13.

NAVES—Messrs. Alsbury, Augustus, Byrd, Dease, Farrar, Granberry, Hadley, Ives, Keirn, Matthews, Ragsdale, Runnels, Trayweek, Tucker, Walton, Walker—17.

The resolutions of the Senate will be found under the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Thursday.

The bill to amend the charter of the Alabama and Mississippi Rail Road Banking Company was taken up and discussed to-day. The amended charter authorizes the Bank to construct a Rail Road from Mississippi City to Paudling. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

From the New York Evening Post. LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship South America brings us London papers of Saturday evening, the 2d of December, and Liverpool papers of the 4th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Cotton has still a brisk sale, and the price is advancing.—Private letters, however, assure us that the sales are principally made to speculators, who calculate on a large future demand in the market. The present quick sales and increased prices may therefore not last long.

RUSSIA.

If the following account, which we find in an English paper, be true, it would justify a censure of the whole civilized world not to overthrow the horrible tyranny of Russia.

"The Emperor of Russia has committed the disgusting atrocity of levying six hundred of the fairest young women among the Polish peasantry, and taking them by force from their families, to be married to his soldiers on the military farms at Woznesensk! The women fled and resisted, but in vain; they were carried off from their families, and their male relations, who aided their attempt to escape, were flogged, or banished to Siberia!"

THE MAXIMUM OF IGNORANCE AND FOLLY.

The federalists in Congress, and their yielding followers out of Congress, strongly insist that the Government ought to HIRE MONEY to deposit with the State for SAFEKEEPING!—No comment is necessary. It was an ancient apothegm, that whom the Gods would destroy, they first deprive of reason.—Dover Gazette.

GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late meeting held at Athens.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference that slavery, as it exists in the United States, is not a moral evil.

Resolved, That we view slavery as a civil and domestic institution, and one which as ministers of Christ, we have nothing to do with, further than ameliorate the condition of the slave, by endeavoring to impart to him and his master the benign influence of the religion of Christ, and aiding both on their way to Heaven.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Denis Prieur is the democratic candidate for Governor of the State of Louisiana. Of him the Southerner says:—"It is with unfeigned gratification that we lay before the public the name of the man, whom the democracy of our State have put forward as their candidate for the gubernatorial chair. The harmony which prevailed in the convention, and the spirit of decided approbation which hailed the result of the balloting convince us that Mr. Prieur will receive the undivided support of his democratic fellow citizens; and we feel assured that this unanimity of sentiment will crown with success our efforts at the July election. Mr. Prieur has long been known as a true democrat, and has never been found wanting when the interests of the party demanded his services; through good and evil report he has stood by the democracy, and passed unshaken through the ordeal of all the panics which from time to time have shaken the party, and caused many a man, once thought "good and true," to falter in his course.

THE PATRIOTS DISBANDED.

Evacuation of Navy Island.—The arms of the State given up.—On the night of 14th inst. the patriots abandoned Navy Island, and the arms which belonged to the State of New-York have been delivered up to the proper authorities. The cannon, &c. are lying at Schlosser.

The ultimate aim of the revolutionists seems not to be exactly understood. The Buffalo advertiser of the 15th, says that it is believed that the larger portion of Van Rensselaer's men have been landed on the adjacent parts of Grand Island.—Gov. Marcy and Gen. Scott, have left Buffalo for Black Rock, probably with the intention of repairing to Grand Island, for which two companies of artillery with two filed pieces have also left. Two British armed schooners were watching the movements of the steamer Barcelona which had been employed by the Navy Islanders, with the avowed determination of capturing her, at all hazards on her passage up